

THE TRIBUNE.

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Republican Ticket.

For President—William McKinley.
For Vice Pres.—Theodore Roosevelt.

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For Lieut. Governor—E. F. ALLEN.
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MCKINLEY'S LETTER.

Extracts From McKinley's Letter of Acceptance.

In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprise, we accept the issue, and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system, which will continue inviolable the public faith.

It is, therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year, and revive the danger of the silver standard, with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster, which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

The republican party remains faithful to its principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers; and of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor, and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of republican victory to be written into public law.

During the past year more than \$19,000,000 of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury, and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cent matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds issued by the government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly \$44,000,000 have been paid since December 31, 1897. The treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on September 1, \$135,419,000, in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater portion cash and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was \$21.46 in 1890. It has increased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.50 on September 1, 1900.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years;

probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the Southern as well as the Northern states are enjoying a full share of these improved national conditions and that all are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development. The money lender receives lower rewards for his capital than if it were invested in active business. The rates of interest are lower than they have ever been in this country, while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress, at its next session, should reduce taxation very materially. Five years ago we were selling government bonds bearing as high as five per cent interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent interest.

In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa, the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well-known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the governments of the South African republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities. It is to be observed that while the South African republics made like requests of other powers, the United States is the only one which complied.

Combination of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy.

For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens, the other lessen the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence, the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children, and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.

Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government, there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing; her tariff is yielding increased returns; her fields are being cultivated; free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this nation.

It is my wish that throughout the negotiations entrusted to the commission, the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war, should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and aimed to avert the struggle, and in the final arbitrament of force this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquility, which shocked the

moral sense of mankind and which could no longer be endured.

Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs.

It is not to be conceived of, that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag, demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war, until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey, when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

Should our power, by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable.

REPUBLICAN

STATE PLATFORM.

Republicans of Missouri, in convention assembled, call attention, with pride, to the fact that the policies presented by the Republican party in its platform of 1896 have been fully vindicated and its promises all redeemed.

We rejoice that we are citizens of a great and powerful nation, whose achievements in peace and glorious victories in war are without a parallel.

We endorse the progressive administration of William McKinley for the blessings it has bestowed upon the American people in establishing the highest prosperity the country has ever known.

The remedy for hard times suggested in 1896, to debase the currency, in the light of our present conditions would have involved the country in lasting disgrace and have proved disastrous to its industrial interests had that remedy been adopted.

We insist that no issue can be paramount to the maintenance of the public credit, and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call on all conservative men to act with us in keeping that party from power.

The steady employment of the people in honorable pursuits is the contentment of the people. The greatest benefaction to man is the opportunity for remunerative labor.

Our best hope for the continued employment of labor lies in the domination of the world's markets by American agricultural and mechanical products. Low interest rates are potent factors in the extension of American commerce and industry, at home and abroad. The wise financial legislation of the Republican party has promoted these results. We therefore congratulate the American people in that the Republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard, the standard of the commercial world, and the parity of all our forms of money, without contradiction by comprehensive, courageous legislation. The Republican party has always stood and now stands for money laws that secure safety and benefit to all our people alike, without preference of one over another, and such as tend to equalize and lower the rate of interest throughout the country. And to this end we favor wise legislation for the improvement of our currency for the benefit of our producers, the laborers, the farmers and the manufacturer, and for the encouragement and promotion of the general commerce of our people.

We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly as they demonstrate their ability to exercise it. We hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity.

We are unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations to restraint of trade or having for their purpose, in the remotest degree, stifling of competition; and we demand such legislation, both national and state, as will

effectually protect the public from these evils. And if such legislation cannot be had under present constitutional powers, we demand such amendments to the Constitution of the United States as will suppress such combinations.

We favor the immediate enactment of legislation by Congress as shall make the seas give evidence that American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships are carrying our foreign commerce.

We heartily endorse the movement to fittingly commemorate, by an international fair, to be held at St. Louis in 1903, the centennial of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, of which this state formed a most important part. We extend our thanks to the entire Missouri delegation in both houses of Congress for their united and untiring efforts in aiding in the securing of adequate legislation for this celebration.

We condemn the twelve Democratic Congressmen from Missouri who failed to support the bill providing for the building of the Nicaragua Canal. And we heartily endorse the course of our Republican members in supporting said measure, whereby great foreign trade opportunities will be opened to the agricultural classes of the Mississippi Valley.

We denounce the present state administration for the disbursement of the public funds in utter disregard of constitutional provisions relative to the state revenue and sinking funds, and charge that by reason thereof the taxpayers of the state lose annually thousands upon thousands of dollars.

We denounce the Democratic organization of Missouri for its many offenses and crimes against the principle of local self-government, and especially for the enactment of vicious election and police laws devised to enable the Governor to control the elections in our cities and state; and we pledge ourselves to the repeal of all such, and to the enactment of impartial and effective legislation for the government of our cities, giving to them the largest measure of home rule.

We denounce the system of contract convict labor maintained in this state through which a few persons are enriched and honest labor is forced to meet ruinous competition.

We denounce the Democrats for their failure to enact timely and effective laws for the regulation of building and loan associations, that would have saved the loss of millions of savings invested by the people in such companies. We deplore the legislation which inflicts on our citizens frequent and costly changes in school text books, and we favor such laws as will give to the school children a proper series of text books at the lowest price.

We favor such legislation as will give us good public roads, and demand the repeal of the make-shift laws enacted by the last Democratic legislature.

We declare that the Republican party stands pledged to the enactment of such equitable revenue statutes as will equally distribute the burden of taxation upon all classes of property, tangible or intangible, and we denounce the duplicity of the Democratic party of the State of Missouri in representing to the people that they favor the taxation of public franchises while their legislative enactments prove the dishonesty of their representations.

We recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That the Republicans of Missouri fully appreciate the honor shown to them by the Republican selection of the Hon. E. A. Hitchcock as one of his Cabinet advisers, and we commend the ability and fidelity with which he has conducted the affairs of the Department of the Interior.

RESOLVED, That we point with pride to the splendid work in the direction of fully and completely organizing the Republicans of Missouri under the direction of the present State Committee and its energetic chairman Hon. THOMAS J. AKINS.

RESOLVED, That we express our hearty approval of the acts and administration of our distinguished member of the National Committee, Hon. RICHARD C. KIRKENS, and declare it to be our desire that he be retained as Missouri's member of the Republican National Committee, and the delegates elected by this convention to the Republican National Convention are hereby instructed to vote for him for member of the National Committee from the State of Missouri.

NATHAN FRANK, Chairman.
J. H. BOWMAN, Secretary.

Married—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. Carr, on Wednesday, John Oliver and Miss Kettle. THE TRIBUNE extends congratulations.

Lonnie Also Sucks Eggs.

Mr. Phil. A. Hafner, of Benton, Scott County, Mo., a retired newspaper man, is stopping at the Benton Hotel. He expressed himself freely on the political situation, especially in this state, and related some interesting facts in connection with Democratic state politics. Mr. Hafner said that he was one of those "crazy Bryanites" who was never known to scratch a ticket labeled "Democratic," but he said he could not support a ticket nominated upon a platform that declares the Stephens administration to be "wise and economic." He intends voting the Democratic national and congressional tickets and the Social Democratic state ticket.—Globe-Democrat.

DEER FORESTS OF SCOTLAND.

Nearly One-Eighth of the Country Is Kept for Their Benefit.

A recent parliamentary return gives some startling figures in relation to Scotch deer forests. The returns relate to the six highland crofting counties only—the counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney and Shetland. In the Orkney and Shetland islands there are no deer forests, so we have practically to deal with four counties. In these four counties there are no less than 2,287,297, or more than two millions and a quarter, acres given to the preservation of deer. Forestry has proceeded apace during recent years. Since 1883 nearly 600,000 acres have been added to the forest acreage. The whole area of Scotland in acreage is about 19,500,000; it follows that, reckoning the forests in four counties alone, one acre in every eight and a half is kept waste for the rearing of deer. In order that on a few days in the year a few persons may enjoy the killing of a certain number of these beautiful animals this vast area is, for the most part, sealed against the intrusion of man. No one but the owner and his friends and keepers may set foot on mountain or glen. The total area under tillage in Scotland is about 3,500,000. If, therefore, allowance is made for the forests in other highland counties, it seems probable that the total acreage of deer forest is not far short of that under crop. It is some consolation to learn that in the four counties in question the forests are assessed to rates at over £100,000. Certainly the subject with which Mr. Bryce now and again essayed to deal is one which grows in importance every year.—London Times.

Literary Men in Politics.

At the double election for the French Academy to fill the places of Pailleuron de Cherbulez the choice fell on M. Paul Hervieu, novelist and playwright, and M. Emile Faguet, a professor of literature and dramatic critic. Neither adds distinction to the academy, but their competitors were even more insignificant. The election created unusual scandal, as politics and the Dreyfus affair came into play and accusations of sharp practice were brought against some academicians.

Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual on treatment and cure of the sick mailed free on request. Address Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at my farm 3 1-2 miles northeast of Montgomery City, on SATURDAY, OCT. 6th, 1900,

the following personal property, to-wit:

- 1 Grey horse, 9 years old,
- 1 Brood Mare, 10 years old,
- 1 Colt,
- 1 Yearling Filly,
- 2 Good Cows, with calf,
- 3 Calves,
- 1 Good Brood Sow,
- 13 Shoats,
- 2 Farm Wagons,
- 1 Set of Wagon harness,
- 1 Set of plow harness,
- 1 Top Buggy and harness,
- 1 Disc Cultivator,
- 1 Good 12 Inch Plow,
- 2 Single Plows.

TERMS—Twelve months without interest on all sums over \$10, purchaser to give bankable note. If not paid when due to bear eight per cent interest from date. 5 per cent off for cash.

MRS. E. S. BAILEY.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

Irvin Lotton has bought the Meat Market formerly owned by Dryan & Wooliam, and will continue the business at the old stand.

Choicest and Best Fresh & Cured Meats

Always on hand.

Give him a call and be convinced that he will treat you right.

IRVIN LOTTON, Proprietor.

LINCOLN'S PRIVATE CAR.

Colored People Attempt to Have It from the Temp. Hosp.

A movement is now on foot to resurrect the old Lincoln car from the scrap pile in Omaha and preserve it as a relic of the closing chapter in the career of the great emancipator. The colored people of that city have taken the matter in hand and petitioned the council to make an appropriation, looking to that end. The interesting relic occupies an isolated place in the yards of the Union Pacific Railroad company. It is hoped that the company can be prevailed upon to donate the car to the city of Omaha provided an agreement is made to have it preserved and a building furnished for that purpose. Booker T. Washington heard of the car when in Omaha recently, saw it and interested the colored people of the city in it. If the car is secured it will be made the object of a national subscription among colored people and all the original furnishings restored. Though merely a skeleton of its original, the memories that cluster around this relic of the martyred president make it an object of veneration to all. The car is but a thing of decayed wood and rusty iron today, yet when it was constructed by the military shops at Alexandria, Va., in 1864, it was the marvel of the railroad world and the most elaborate piece of workmanship on wheels. To prevent the bullets of the confederates or assassins passing through the mahogany sides of the president's car, it was iron-clad, armor plate being set beneath the upholstered sides of the coach to make it entirely bullet-proof. President Lincoln designed the car himself. The largest of the compartments was used as the president's study, and the sofa on which he rested and slept was 15 feet long, being a reminder of the great height of the president. It was in this car that the president always went to the front, and in the early days before the sides were decayed there were many bullet-holes, indicating that the president was in the habit of getting close to the firing line. The Union Pacific bought the car in 1866, but its great weight because of its armored sides made it objectionable for use, and for many years it has been isolated in the yards. The car is 42 feet long and eight and one-half feet wide. There is but one entrance, and this opens into a narrow passageway the whole length of the car. There were three compartments, and all were elegantly upholstered and furnished with reclining chairs. The president's compartment was decorated with painted panels showing the coat-of-arms of the various states, and the other rooms were padded with crimson-corded silk. The car was mounted on four-wheel trucks. From April 21 to May 3 the car was in use as a funeral coach for the murdered president's remains.

RE-FORMING THE NILE.

Great Engineering Feat Equals Its Flow of Water.

One of the most ancient of islands, and one rich in historic associations, is threatened with destruction. When the Nile reservoirs planned by the great Wilcocks were first made known to the world, and it was found that he, although offering six or seven sites for his cyclopean designs, really only highly recommended one, the construction of which would wipe out the island of Philae, the loveliest spot on the Nile, there was a universal howl of opposition. This got to such a height that Sir W. Garstin and his engineers may have felt a grim kind of relief when they found that the French would allow them no money from the Caisse to realize their scheme for storing the blessed water, and they had for a time to abandon the whole affair. So when, one fine morning, John Ald, Sir Benjamin Baker, and their friends unexpectedly called at the office of works in Cairo and offered to make any amount of dams, canals and locks wherever they pleased, for no present cash payment, in accepting their wonderful offer the government cut down the level of the great reservoir by nearly one-half. Wilcocks wanted to store up 120 feet of water. Sir Benjamin Baker was told to content himself with twenty meters (about sixty-five feet) of Nile storage. And so the artists and the tourists and the general opponents of the drowning of Philae were appeased, or at least silenced, and the greatest engineering work that the world has ever seen was quickly started and within a year 20,000 men were employed at Assuan and at the supplemental dam at Assiout. When the dam is completed and at its high level Philae will have its temple pylons and a few of the higher ruins standing out of the water just to mark where its ancient beauties were, but all its loveliness, its verdure, its palms, its storied walls and its Nile-eter, its colonnades, its Roman quays, will disappear beneath the waters. An island will be lost, but a continent will be saved.

Delicate Feast of Balancing.

That a man should rest the upper end of a ladder on nothing but thin air, and then comfortably proceed to mount it, would certainly strike the average person as an impossible thing to do. Yet a Swiss, who calls himself "Leo Rapold," has not only proved that it can be done, but for years past has made a handsome living by demonstrating it in most of the music halls of Europe. There is no trick about it, it is merely a delicate feat of equilibrium. Balancing himself upon his ladder, Leo Rapold mounts it, step by step, until he reaches the topmost rung, where, poised in mid-air, he treats his audience to a very tolerably executed corat solo.